



1—Police officer with the new submachine gun with which the New York police department is combating the crime wave. 2—View in Fiume, which has submitted to Italy after lively fighting. 3—Lifting Plymouth Rock from foundation to be replaced on its original bed on Plymouth's water front.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### D'Annunzio Gives In and the War Over Fiume Is Ended After Hot Fighting.

### GERMANY WON'T DEMOBILIZE

Refusal to Disband Civil Militia May Lead to French Occupation of Ruhr District—Bolshevik Threaten Western Movement—Industrial Events in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

As was easily foreseen, the Italy-Fiume war has come to a speedy end with the collapse of D'Annunzio's resistance. The poet, who had declared he would interpose his bloody corps between the Italian forces and Fiume, thought better of it, and on Wednesday issued a proclamation saying that he now felt disposed to defend his life by all means, since it was not worth while to throw it away in the service of a people whom he now despises. Therefore he was about to leave Fiume by airplane. The mayor of that city and its director of national defense agreed to recognize the treaty of Rapallo. D'Annunzio consented to release his legionnaires from their oaths of allegiance, and it was arranged that they should be disbanded and sent to the Italian government should issue a proclamation of general amnesty. There was rejoicing throughout Italy over the settlement, for the Italians did not at all like the job of shooting down their fellow countrymen.

Pence was not attained without much bloodshed, for the legionnaires fought desperately and bravely for several days under General Cavaglia's troops began the real attack. Taking advantage of the rough terrain about the city, they laid many ambushes and conducted a guerrilla warfare with hand grenades and machine guns that cost the lives of many regulars. In the city they poured a hot fire from the balconies, roofs and windows of apparently abandoned buildings, and even the women helped. The Italian military authorities refused to use artillery against the city itself, striving to save it from destruction, but the warships in the harbor bombarded the outer defenses. D'Annunzio was slightly wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell. The curtain has now fallen on the latest tragedy-comedy of the war, and who says he is ashamed of being an Italian.

Relations between France and Germany reached another critical stage at the end of the week, when Berlin, through the undersecretary for foreign affairs, warned the British and Italian ambassadors that it would be impossible for Germany to resume the conference on reparations at Brussels January 10 unless France withdrew its demand for the dissolution of the civil militia, which is called the *einwohnerwehr*. In this way Germany seeks to take advantage of the somewhat strained relations between Paris and London and Rome.

By the Spa agreement Germany was to complete her demobilization by January 1, and if this is not done, as her intention appears to be at this writing, France will have the right to occupy the Ruhr district or Frankfurt. Plans for the necessary military operations already have been drawn up by Marshal Foch and General Weygand. The report of General Nollet, the French chief of the interallied commission of control in Germany, was what precipitated the matter. He told the council of ambassadors in Paris that the civil militia was a real military organization of nearly two million soldiers, camouflaged as a police force, and he presented the case in such warm language that the ambassadors did not know just how to handle it. So they passed it up to the supreme council, which is to meet early in January in Nice or Cannes. Premier Lloyd George said he could not take it up because of pressing domestic affairs, and Premier Giolitti of

### ALARMED OVER BRITISH LAW

Act Prohibiting Importation of Dyes—Stuffs Into That Country May Seriously Affect American Interests.

Washington.—By the passage of the dye-stuff import regulations act, Great Britain has definitely accepted the theory that poison gas will be the supreme weapon of the next war and at the same time opened the way for the entry of German dyes into this country.

### HAS NO MILITARISTIC AIMS

Chinese Statesman Denies Charges That Have Been Circulated Concerning Germany's Government.

Peking.—Charges that have been circulated in foreign countries that China has become a militaristic nation are denied by Dr. Philip T'yan, councillor of the foreign office.

"What China today is suffering from is not militarism, but an overgrowth of provincial military organization in

Italy declared he could not leave because of the Fiume crisis. So far France has been insistent on the complete disarmament of Germany, and it is not unlikely that she will proceed alone with the military measures recently justified by Germany's violation of the Spa pact. Then it will be up to Great Britain and Italy to decide whether to support their ally or to call her off, as they did once before, in the interests of a financial settlement with Berlin.

According to secret information received by the French foreign office, the Russian Reds not only are threatening to overrun and absorb Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, but also are preparing for another attack on Poland and the Baltic states, and possibly on Rumania. In the Minsk region, large numbers of troops are being concentrated in large numbers, threatening especially Lithuania and Poland; and further north about 50,000 of them were said to have crossed the Latvian frontier and occupied several towns. Estonia, too, was alarmed by the presence of large bodies of Red cavalry on her borders. Negotiations for permanent peace between Poland and Russia were broken off by the soviet representatives, who said in effect that the Red victories elsewhere made the treaty unnecessary to them. In Poland the Russians are gathering heavy forces to compel Rumania to evacuate Bessarabia. The lakes and marshes are frozen over and campaigning will be possible until March.

Meanwhile all efforts of the soviet authorities to arrange for a truce of trade seem to have fallen flat, owing partly to their impudent bad faith in trade matters and partly to their failure to stop spreading their propaganda in other countries. The United States government decided that Martens, the soviet "envoy" should be deported, and Moscow advised him to abandon his work here and submit. Most of the nations are now coming to the view that bolshevism in Russia will die out before long if left to itself, and are proceeding on that theory. Evidence that this was a temporary change in policy is that they are now granting many concessions to foreigners, which is absolutely contrary to bolshevik principles. In addressing the soviet congress in Moscow Lenin explained that this was a temporary necessity, as the country must have materials for its economic rebuilding. Information received by our state department is that the bourgeoisie are more numerous than ever in Russia and are gradually regaining control, and that the tendency is toward the formation of an autocratic government.

Following stormy sessions in Tours, in the course of which the members sometimes came to blows, the French Socialist party has split into three factions. The left wing has voted to obey the commands of Lenin and to adhere fully to the third international, the right wing opposes throwing the party organization into the hands of the communists; and the center adheres to the international with reservations. This last faction may split, one half joining the left wing and the other going with the right. A woman agent of the Moscow international, who reached Tours despite the efforts of the government to keep her out, had much to do with the stand taken by the extreme radicals.

British organized labor has definitely ranged itself against the government in the Irish controversy, at least so far as government methods are concerned. The labor commission which visited Ireland has made its final report, in which it scathingly denounces the course of the English authorities in Ireland and expresses the belief that coercion will be unable to suppress either the Sinn Féin movement or the "republican army." The latter, it asserts, is formidable because it is not concentrated and has the sympathy and support of the vast mass of the population. Of murders and reprisals the report says:

"So great has been the provocation by the crown forces that 80 per cent of Irish men and women now regard the shooting of policemen and the throwing of bombs at lorries with the same philosophic resignation that Mr.

Lloyd George displays toward arson and pillage and the shooting of civilians in the presence of their wives and children."

The auxiliaries—black and tanned—and most of the royal Irish constabulary are declared utterly unfit for their duties.

To a meeting of 900 delegates representing three million trades unionists the members of the commission told in detail what they saw and learned in Ireland, and a resolution was adopted demanding that the government grant a judicial investigation into the action of crown forces in Ireland with view to punishing those guilty of crimes.

A time limit for turning in all arms in Ireland expired Wednesday, and the officials admitted very few had been surrendered.

The Irish Women's Organization has issued a circular defying the order of the government rendering liable to death anyone harboring a rebel. The circular says: "The women of Ireland consider it a crime for any young Irishman of military age not to carry arms in defense of his country, and it is even a greater crime for any person of Irish blood to refuse to harbor or assist our brave soldiers."

Though leaders in business and finance issue frequent statements to the effect that business stagnation in America has about reached the low point and that the future really looks rosy to them, the mass of the people are far from being optimistic, and it must be admitted that conditions seem to justify their view. Demand has fallen to a minimum, and of course production has decreased in proportion. Prices have declined, but this is a source of satisfaction to the consumer, it is painful to the producer, and the producer who is especially mournful is the farmer. What congress is planning to do for him in the way of an emergency tariff may help, but most economists doubt it.

There were several occurrences of note last week in the industrial field. The most startling, perhaps, was the closing down of the Ford automobile works at Detroit for an indefinite period. This was said to be due to a marked falling off in orders and the return of many cars. Under normal conditions 50,000 men are employed in the shops that closed. The employees were told not to report before February 1.

Another interesting event was the refusal of the union employees of the Pullman company in the car works at Pullman, Ill., to have their wages reduced as far as 20 per cent. The suggestion had been accepted by the employees' industrial relations committee in consideration of the decline in commodity prices and the real adjustment in industry. They said they realized the company must get more business in order to avoid drastic reduction of working forces, and that it must cost too much to meet increased competition. The wages of the employees have now been reduced in the last four years. The union made no threat of striking if wages were cut, but intimated that trouble would follow such action. Many of the shop workers are not in unions.

Employees of some other big concerns, especially in the textile and clothing industries of the East, have been compelled to accept reductions in wages rather than have the works close down.

In the effort to carry out the Republican promises of reduced expenses, the house appropriations committee cut \$420,914,192 from the estimates for the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1922, leaving \$338,611,292. The largest single reduction was \$147,000,000 what was asked for the federal shipping board. The committee also recommended a cut of more than eleven millions in the post office department appropriation bill; but the total reported is \$578,964,721, which is nearly seventy millions more than the appropriation for this year.

The Democrats pointed out that the total carried by both bills adds about seventeen millions to the cost of running the government; but the Republicans retorted that they had made large cuts in the sums asked by Democratic heads of departments. Those who are clamoring for a reduction in federal taxes may draw their own conclusions as to the prospect.

Ohio legislature convened at Columbus and speedily effected organization in both senate and house. Following the Republican caucus recommendation, Robert R. Geddes of Harrison county was elected speaker of the house, and C. C. Crabbe, Madison county, majority floor leader. John P. Maynard was elected clerk. In the senate F. E. Whittemore of Akron, majority caucus selection, was elected president pro tem, which carries with it the position of majority floor leader. W. E. Halley was re-elected clerk. Governor Cox sent in his message, in which he made a number of recommendations.

Two wildcats and one fox were killed in a drive near Lancaster after the wildcats had killed five dogs.

A cemetery lot was awarded to Mrs. Callie R. Gann as alimony in her divorce case against Oby D. Gann at Fremont.

Mrs. Charles Schell of Fremont was seriously injured when an auto driven by her husband crashed into a motor truck at Tiffin.

President-elect Harding reported at the Masonic temple in Columbus for the purpose of being initiated into the Scottish Rite.

Rosie and Rachel Koppelman, sisters, aged 12 and 6 years, respectively, were instantly killed while on their way to attend a picture show when their automobile skidded and crashed them to death against a building, near their home at Cleveland.

Total resources of state banks on the last day of the year were \$1,550,000,000, a gain of \$263,000,000 over 31, 1919. It is estimated by Irving H. Pennington, state superintendent of banks, combined resources of national banks in Ohio approximate \$900,000,000.

A woman held three policemen at bay when they tried to search her home at Lorain for rabid Jack. A fourth policeman overpowered her.

Dependent over ill health, Charles Hale, hotel keeper at Catawba, Clark county, went to the left of his barn and committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter.

Fifteen hundred track men employed by the Cleveland Railway company, operating the street railway system, were cut 20 per cent in wages as a forerunner of a general reduction of salaries of all employees, including conductors and motormen.

## STATE SIFTINGS

Henry Holtz, bachelor, was asphyxiated at his home in Akron.

Akron attorneys will contest the constitutionality of the Crabbe act. Wanted employees in glass plants at Port Clinton are to be reduced.

An increase of nearly \$2,000,000 was made in this year's tax duplicate in Seneca county.

C. G. Thierman resigned as public safety director of Lorain because of insufficient remuneration.

Burglars broke into the Holly-Krohn company's store at Lorain and stole \$2,000 worth of clothing.

Mrs. Fred D. Louthan, 76, prominent in the work of the Woman's Relief corps in Ohio, died at Lima.

Detective Herbert Crane, who was shot in a resort at Toledo, was dismissed from the police department.

Rev. W. H. Shepherd resigned as pastor of Zion's Lutheran church, Defiance, to accept a pastorate at Leeburg, Pa.

Arthur Scott of Cincinnati was arrested at Cleveland after he had thrown a brick through the window of the Shaw jewelry store.

Allen county is to have a woman deputy sheriff after the first of the year. Miss Ruth Callahan has been named by Sheriff Charles Baxter.

Otto Curbertson, 23, his wife and daughter were killed 15 miles west of Greenville when an express train demolished their auto at a grade crossing.

Portsmouth police are searching for an 800-pound safe and its contents of nearly \$600, stolen from the William Gelsler meat shop, in the heart of the city.

Harry Nickels was sentenced to serve 10 years in the Atlanta penitentiary after he pleaded guilty at Cleveland to stealing \$50.65 postoffice funds.

Joe Jackson, charged with handling counterfeit money in violation of the Ohio statutes, was sentenced at Alliance to three months in the county jail.

Faced a year ago by a municipal deficit of nearly \$30,000, the Barberstown city treasury now has a surplus of \$50,000. Liquor fines are largely responsible.

Mrs. Alta Kohler, 72, Warren, was bound over to the grand jury on the charge of second degree murder in connection with the mysterious death of her son.

Summit county will pay a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of bootleggers, in order to help the drive on illicit liquor selling by uncovering whisky agents.

With the arrest of six boys, ranging in age from 10 to 14, Cleveland police believe they have broken up a gang which, during the last three weeks, had participated in 15 burglaries.

Lawrence Shields of Hall Run, a prisoner in Jefferson county jail, complained to officials that while another prisoner stood on his neck two others robbed him of \$28 and a gold watch.

John E. Zerby, wholesale liquor dealer, arraigned in federal court at Cincinnati, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the national prohibition act. He was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to jail for five months.

A heavily charged trolley wire fell as Miss Alice Krahulec was alighting from a streetcar at Sandusky. The end brushed her coat, setting it afire. The shock she received toppled her over into a snow bank and extinguished the blaze.

Members of the Ohio State Teachers' association, at their annual meeting in Columbus, went on record in favor of a bill providing for an additional 2-mill tax on a statewide basis for school purposes. This tax would be levied outside the present tax limitation.

Mrs. Ida Gillespie of North Bloomfield, near Warren, died from trichinosis following an illness of 10 days. Her sister, Miss Cora Lower of Cleveland, is in a critical condition. The disease was contracted, it was believed, from eating freshly butchered pork.

Joseph Abel, 21, of Indianapolis, died in a hospital at Xenia as the result of wounds received in a duel with Marshal W. A. Schneider of Osborn, in which two companions were also wounded and one killed.

The shooting followed an alleged attempt at robbery.

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Fire destroyed the Robinson grain elevator at Defiance.

Floyd Taylor, 21, miner, was killed by a train near Uhrichsville.

Newark streetcar fare was increased from 5 to 6 cents by an ordinance passed by council.

Ohio Masonic home, Springfield, purchased 63 acres of land adjoining the home grounds.

Lawrence county officials confiscated \$10,000 worth of whisky in a raid on a farm south of Ironton.

Discouraged because of financial reverses, John H. Kirk, farmer near Defiance, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Martin Beagle, 93, Findlay, was seriously burned when a house in which he was lying seriously ill was destroyed by fire.

Year of Christ Episcopal church, Warren, has issued a call to Rev. Rudolph E. Shultz of St. James Memorial church, Pittsburgh.

While examining a revolver at the home of some friends at Youngstown, Raymond Conti was shot in the right hip and perhaps crippled for life.

John Ott, 59, most dealer of Copley Center, near Akron, was beaten, bound and gagged by two bandits, who robbed him of \$500 and escaped.

Frightened by an approaching automobile while cousing in Youngstown, James Corrigan jumped, but was crushed beneath the wheels of the car.

Fire caused by the explosion of a transformer in the boiler room of the Yarnan Heating company's plant at Toledo caused damage estimated at \$150,000.

Amendments to present city ordinances which would provide jail sentences for gamblers will be proposed in the reorganization of Akron's municipal laws.

Charges made by the Akron Chamber of Commerce that police are protecting dens of vice in that city may be brought before the next grand jury for investigation.

Two youthful bandits had to get away with part of the pay roll, estimated at \$650, of the Perry Brothers' bolt works, at Columbus, in a holdup of office attaches.

Forty-five automobiles and approximately 42 cases of liquor seized by the Toledo police were ordered confiscated and sold by Federal Judge Westernhaver at Cleveland.

Decision to become a candidate for United States senator to succeed Atlee Pomerene has been made by Congressman John G. Cooper, Republican of Ohio's Nineteenth district.

Charles Reese, 40, residing alone on his farm three miles from New Matamoras, Washington county, was found murdered when a brother visited his house. Robbery was the motive.

Carl Weibold, 8, may die from a ribbed bullet wound in his skull, accidentally inflicted when he was inspecting a 22-caliber rifle in the hands of Albert Morris, 14, at Uhrichsville.

J. Patrick Quinn, 56, one of the owners of the Taylor mill company's mine, near New Philadelphia, probably was fatally injured by a premature explosion of powder. A fragment of coal fractured his skull.

R. R. Beecham, speaker of the next Ohio house of representatives, authorized the announcement that W. M. Carpenter of Jefferson county had been appointed chairman of the finance committee of the lower house.

W. W. Sly, president of the W. W. Sly Foundry company, Cleveland, were murdered near the place by five men, who escaped with \$4,200 in cash after holding up the two men.

Isaac W. Arnold, 33, automobile and implement dealer of Raymond, Union county, accused of passing worthless paper amounting to \$100,000, was found guilty and was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary.

General George W. Goethals accepted the invitation of Governor-elect Davis to visit Columbus for a conference relative to taking charge of the reorganization of the state highway department. Davis told him to come as soon as possible after Jan. 10.

General John C. Speaks was named grand marshal of the inauguration day parade, Jan. 10 at Columbus. His first act was to name as an aid Major G. A. Hamberger, Lancaster, for 40 years an aid on the staff of grand marshals of inauguration parades.

Mrs. Anna Mackall, a divorcee, and M. H. Heidrich, said to have been an admirer, were found dead in the woman's home at Toledo. Mrs. Mackall had been killed by blows on the head. The man was dead as the result of a self-inflicted pistol wound.

According to a decision at a conference of gas and city officials, Dayton is to pay the Dayton Gas company, supplied by the Logan Gas company, 50 cents a thousand for the first 5,000 feet of natural gas; 35 cents a thousand for the next 5,000 and 60 cents a thousand for the next 5,000, while all consumed in excess of 15,000 feet a month will cost \$1 a thousand. Dayton now pays 34½ cents a thousand.

Republic Rubber corporation at Youngstown will resume operations in the near future.

Mrs. Julia Birch, 41, Akron, was shot in the neck by one of four men who held up her home.

A masked bandit entered a room in a hotel at Sherwood, near Defiance, and robbed 11 men playing of \$150.

Youngstown police are following what they think is a Black Hand trail in seeking the slayers of Carl De Angelo, slain while on his way home from a visit to the home of Frank Anderson, who had been killed by robbers.

Because he was slow in raising his hands, Henry Dorne was shot in the hip by one of three young robbers, who escaped with \$1,000 in cash from a grocery at Toledo.

Dr. E. E. Vorhies, former state senator, is in a serious condition at an explosion at a building near his home in Cambridge from injuries received in a collision between his automobile and a railroad engine.

Four persons were injured, three of them seriously, when fire swept a residence at Akron during an explosion. The injured are: Earl Brennen, 19; Lawrence Brennen, 16; Earl Hundersot, 8, and Sylvan McGerry.

Thirty automobiles were ruined in a fire which destroyed the Columbus garage, a one-story brick building, at Columbus.

Frank M. Greig, Jr., 22, was seriously injured as the result of a fall from a second floor window of the Mayfield Country club, Cleveland.

Three of the five gunmen who murdered W. C. Sly and George K. Fanner, during a burglary at \$4,200 pay roll robbers at Cleveland, are under arrest and have been positively identified by eye-witnesses to the double slaying. Detective Inspector Sterling announced.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago (1924 Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 16

OUR ALL FOR THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 19:16-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself—Matt. 19:19.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 6:19-21; 23:1-5; Mark 10:23-25; 1 Tim. 6:9, 10; 1 Pet. 5:2-4.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus the Children's Friend.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Gaining by Giving.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Money, a Help or a Hindrance.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Money and the Kingdom.

Our lesson title is likely to be misunderstood and therefore the teaching material, Christ did not directly nor by implication teach that eternal life could be obtained by parting with possessions.

I. The Young Man (v. 16).

For a full view of the characteristics of this man see Mark 10:17-30 and Luke 18:18-30.

1. His virtues. (1) Courageous (Mark 10:17). He was of high standing—a rich young ruler (Luke 18:18, 23). To come to Jesus at this time meant ostracism from the Jewish community. (2) Earnest (Mark 10:17). He came and knelt before Jesus. (3) High aspirations (v. 16). He wanted eternal life. Though much taken up with the things of this present life, he felt the need of preparing for the life beyond. (4) Pious and moral (v. 20). From his youth up he professed to have conformed to God's holy law. (5) Confidence in Christ (v. 16). He believed that Christ could inform him of the "good things" to be done to inherit eternal life.

2. His errors. (1) About Christ (v. 16). He esteemed Jesus to be good, but did not apprehend Him as God. (2) Concerning himself. He was self-righteous. He thought he was good and could do something good. (3) Concerning eternal life. He had a defective theology—he thought that eternal life could be obtained by good works. He did not know that the only way to get eternal life was to receive it as a gift from God (Rom. 6:23).

II. How the Lord Dealt With Him (v. 17-22).

1. His question.—"Why callest thou me good?" (v. 17). His object in this was to lead the young man to a correct apprehension as to who He was. Before giving him a chance to answer, He declared that only God was good, as it is to say, "If an angel and the angels of God, if He is not God He is not good; for if He was not what He professed to be He was an arch impostor, for He made himself to be equal with God."

2. Jesus' answer to the young man's question (v. 17-20). "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." Christ met him here on his own ground, namely, that of the law. The law reveals sin—shows the mouth of the self-righteousness (Rom. 3:19, 20). If one insists on getting life by doing something, the law is what must be done. This no one has ever done, nor indeed can do, for the law curses instead of saves (Gal. 3:10).

3. Christ's command (v. 21, 22). In Christ's command to go and sell his possessions and distribute to the poor, He put His finger upon the weak spot. The young man's sorrowful proof that he was covetous and did not love his neighbor as himself. When he had to make the supreme decision between Jesus and his possessions he chose his wealth and left Jesus go.

III. The Relationship of the Rich to the Kingdom (v. 23-24).

1. It is difficult for the rich to enter the kingdom (v. 23, 24). This difficulty lies not in the possession of riches, for a man may possess great riches and be an heir of the kingdom. Many of the most useful men in ancient and modern times have been men of wealth, but they like Abraham chose to "dwell in tents"—to believe in God at any cost—looking to a city that hath foundations. The difficulty lies in trusting in riches. Riches are deceitful (Matt. 13:22). The tendency of increasing wealth is to destroy the nobler life of the soul. It hurls into security (Rev. 3:17). It leads to self-indulgence (1 Tim. 6:9). It leads to pride (Ezek. 28:3; cf. Prov. 28:3).

2. Entrance into the kingdom is possible, though difficult (v. 23, 24). It is possible for the grace of God to touch the rich. The mighty hindrance influence may become a great influence for good in the hands of a regenerated and consecrated soul. (2) It is possible for the grace of God to open a man's eyes that he may see his downward course and repent. (3) It is possible for the grace of God to change a man from self-seeking to self-sacrifice. (4) It is possible for the grace of God to make men humble.

IV. Reward for Following Christ (v. 27-30).

Those who turn their backs upon their kindred and possessions for the sake of Christ shall receive an hundredfold in this life and eternal life in the world to come. Those who forsake all to follow Christ shall reign with Him in the glory.